

the office of the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department or the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, when the assistant to such chief of bureau or the Judge Advocate General is absent or disabled, the heads of the major divisions of such bureau or office shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, perform the duties of the chief of bureau or the Judge Advocate General, in such order as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

Sec. 2. A line officer on the active list of the Marine Corps may be detailed as assistant to the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps and shall, while so serving, receive the highest pay of his rank. Such assistant to the Major General Commandant, and then the line officers of the Marine Corps on duty at the headquarters of the Marine Corps in the order of seniority, shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, perform the duties of the Major General Commandant during his absence, disability, or in the event of a temporary vacancy in that office.

ADDITIONAL SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIR FACILITIES

The bill (S. 2153) authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy, additional shipbuilding and ship-repair facilities, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this is a bill of considerable importance. I ask that the identical House bill, which has been reported to the Senate with an amendment, be substituted for the Senate bill and be now considered. The House bill is found on the next page of the calendar. It is House bill 6304.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the House bill will be substituted for the Senate bill.

The House bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6304) authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy, additional shipbuilding and ship-repair facilities, and for other purposes.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, a word of explanation.

From time to time the Navy Department has been asking Congress to authorize the appropriation of large sums of money for increasing shipbuilding and ship-repair facilities. Since 1940 we have passed four bills for such purposes, and this is the fifth.

It may be interesting to Senators to know how far we have gone in the direction of providing ship-repair and shipbuilding facilities.

On June 14, 1940, we authorized for shipbuilding facilities \$25,000,000; on June 19, 1940, \$150,000,000; on January 31, 1941, \$315,000,000; and on July 29, 1941, \$300,000,000 for shipbuilding facilities, and \$160,000,000 for ship-repair facilities.

So, apart from this bill we already have appropriated \$900,000,000 for expanding shipbuilding and ship-repair facilities, not only in public yards but in private yards.

The pending bill increases these authorizations, as follows:

\$500,000,000 for essential equipment and facilities at either private or naval establishments for building or equipping any complete naval vessel or portion thereof heretofore or hereafter authorized; \$275,000,000 for essential equipment and facilities at either private or public plants for repairing, altering, or converting any vessel operated by the

Navy or being prepared for naval use, of which \$50,000,000 shall be available for essential equipment, tools, and facilities at such plants for the repair, alteration, and upkeep of ordnance material; and \$70,000,000 for tools, equipment, and facilities for the manufacture or production of ordnance material, munitions, and armor at either private or public plants.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator stated that some of the money authorized by these various bills goes to private facilities. What are the methods of recovery of such money, or is it simply a grant to private facilities?

Mr. WALSH. There is a provision that at the termination of the emergency the private company may purchase the facility from the Government at the investment made by the Government, the amount of money expended. The private industry is not compelled to do so, and the Government may have to take a loss; but there is a provision that the facility may be purchased for the amount of the investment or at some other price. It is an expenditure which is considered and added to the cost of building ships as a wartime necessity.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. This is merely an authorization bill. It follows a number of other authorizations for the same purpose. I do not think it would be fair to the Senate or to the country to try to pass the bill after a 5-minute opportunity for presentation during the calling of the calendar. I think the bill should go over until there is opportunity for a fuller discussion.

Mr. WALSH. I have no objection to that, although I think I suggested the Navy Department desires prompt action on the bill, so I request that the bill be taken up as early as possible, because it is one of the bills that the Navy Department feels it essential to have passed speedily.

Mr. McNARY. I have no objection at the proper time to the passage of the bill, but the consideration of such a large measure as this under the 5-minute rule is hardly fair to the Senate or to the people who have to pay the bill; that applies to much other legislation as to which there seems to be a disposition, not upon the part of the able Senator but on the part of others, to rush through. There are only a few Senators now present; the calendar has been brought up without prior notice; the bill is very important, and some consideration must be given to such measures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On objection the bill will be passed over. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

LIMITED SERVICE MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2169) to create the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes, which was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established as a part of the Marine Corps

Reserve a class to be known as the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve, for duty as guards at naval shore activities within the continental United States, to be subject to the laws and regulations, except as may be necessary to adapt the same hereto, applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve: *Provided*, That the provision of section 12 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, that the monthly base pay of enlisted men with less than 4 months' service during their first enlistment shall be \$21, shall not apply to members of the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve who are veterans of the World War: *Provided further*, That all enlisted men of the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve shall be entitled to allowances for quarters and subsistence and to transportation of dependents and of household effects in the same manner and under like conditions as are now or may hereafter be authorized for enlisted men of the first three pay grades of the Marine Corps Reserve.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this bill proposes to establish a new branch of the Marine Corps, the Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve, about which Senators will be interested in knowing.

There are now approximately 4,000 marines stationed as guards at naval shore establishments through the country. There are, as Senators have probably observed, some in the Washington Navy Yard, and at other navy yards. The Navy Department, and particularly the Marine Corps, want to be relieved justly of that guard duty, so that members of the Marine Corps, who are trained to combat duty, may be called back to combat service with the marines.

This bill will permit that to be done by setting up Marine Corps guards who would not necessarily be combat units of the Marine Corps. They would wear the uniform and perform the duties of Marine Corps guards and of enlisted men at the various naval shore establishments, and the number of this Reserve corps would be about 6,000.

It is also thought that it may not be necessary to require the severe physical and age qualifications which are now required for entrance into the Marine Corps.

I may take this occasion to say what I wanted to say at another time.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, before the Senator proceeds to another matter, I should like to ask him a question on the pending subject.

Mr. WALSH. What I was about to say would relate to the whole subject.

Mr. CONNALLY. I wanted to ask a question, but I will wait.

Mr. WALSH. Many Senators, I am sure, have had their advice sought as to enlistments in the Navy and in the Marine Corps. Inquiries have come to them as to what branches of the service are available, what are the age requirements, what are the physical requirements, and are waivers made, so that young men who do not meet the exact physical requirements may be inducted into various branches of the naval service. This thought comes to me now, because if this bill is passed it may be possible for the Navy to remove some of the very exacting and strict requirements and limitations in its regulations.

I have had printed for the benefit of Members of the Senate a pamphlet which

will give concise and ready information to every Senator as to where to go and what positions, commissions, and enlistments are available in various branches of the Navy and Marine Corps. I hope some one will have similar information prepared in reference to the Army. Incidentally, the pamphlet to which I refer will include also the personnel of the Coast Guard.

A great deal of pressure has been brought upon me, as I am sure it has upon all other Senators, to secure for applicants certain kinds of commissions, particularly commissions in the intelligence unit and in the supply corps. I have found—and I make the statement to the Senate for their information—that opportunities for applicants in the intelligence unit are practically closed. There is no plan now in the Navy for enlarging this personnel.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senator says "practically closed." He does not mean quite closed, but merely partly closed for those who want to get in. What does the Senator mean by "practically closed"?

Mr. WALSH. I have been trying very hard to be able to say "completely closed," but I would not be authorized to use that expression.

Mr. CONNALLY. The way men are getting into it the naval intelligence service has become almost a scandal, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator has anticipated what I was about to say. By "practically closed" I mean this: If someone who appears to have special investigating ability, such as a former F. B. I. agent—

Mr. CONNALLY. And a very able-bodied Senator to push his case. Does not that go along with it?

Mr. WALSH. No; I am glad to say that it has not been so in the case of Members of the Congress. It may be that commissions have been obtained through other influences and pressure. Time will give us the facts. In certain cases I think the Navy would say the list for commissions in the intelligence service is not closed for a man of outstanding ability along certain lines. For example, there are very few persons in the country who could fill positions as investigators and detect sabotage in the construction of naval vessels and works. Outside such limited cases, I am informed, all other positions in the Navy intelligence are closed.

The Senator has said something indicating favoritism. I have heard rumors that there are or have been commissions given in the Intelligence Unit through influence. Personally I do not know of any, but I do know that there have been commissions given and there are cases where waivers have been granted. But to show to the Senator that I am in full accord with what he says, in the pamphlet, which will be ready for distribution in a few days, is a statement by the Naval Affairs Committee that we are opposed to waivers; that in a democracy there ought not to be any waivers, except for the benefit to the country, and not for the benefit of individuals, and that those who seek waivers are those who often seek to avoid service in the combat units. I want to repeat that I myself do not know of a

commission granted or a waiver being made because of the action of any Member of the Senate or anyone of whom I know. I have noted in the press of some waivers being made. I have heard of some; but their number, I believe, is limited. Personally I think even one is too many if the motive is not solely to the best interests of the service rather than the comfort and welfare of the individual.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH. I wish to say to the Senator, with his permission, that I have said to the Department just what he has said here. I have told them that I do not want to be put in the position of saying that the Intelligence Unit is closed unless it is really closed, and I do not want to be put in the position of saying there is no such thing as a waiver if there is such a thing.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). Under the 5-minute rule, the time of the Senator from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. CONNALLY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Massachusetts may have 5 minutes longer. I wish to ask him a question about this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the time is extended.

Mr. WALSH. The pamphlet to which I have referred will be available in a few days, and I am sure it will deal with all the various requirements. I am glad the Senator suggested the question about preferences. In the pamphlet to which I have referred warning to the Navy and to officers of the Navy is indicated, and the possibility of an investigation some day of the waivers in the Army and Navy and the acceptance of applications of men of draft age and their placement in the Intelligence Unit and the Supply Corps. I am sure the Senator agrees that I am heartily in accord with the position which he takes.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator very much. I am not a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, but I am interested in the Navy, and I trust to the Senator, who is a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, to give us the information. That is why I am interrupting him now.

This particular bill covers men who are to do guard duty around naval stations and other naval establishments. Is that correct?

Mr. WALSH. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Senator recall that he had another bill before the Senate some time ago touching this same subject in connection with which a special organization was provided?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator may recall that at that time I took the position that these men ought to be in the naval service somewhere, so as to be subject to discipline and so as to be amenable to naval regulations, rather than being civilians. Does this measure meet that situation, or shall we still have a civilian corps of guards?

Mr. WALSH. The Senator has in mind a bill recommended by Secretary of the Navy Knox, which passed the Senate and the House and which provided for a civilian detective force, if I may use that term, of 255 men to act as investigators in the naval shore establishments. The House Appropriations Committee never appropriated the money for it, and it never came into being.

Mr. CONNALLY. I understand.

Mr. WALSH. Even under the earlier bill I spoke of, the marine guards were to remain at their posts of duty; but this bill will remove combat-trained marines and substitute a new group of marines who are not of a combat type and who are suitable for guard work.

Mr. CONNALLY. Probably old-time marines who have been out of the service, and such men as that?

Mr. WALSH. Yes; and possibly some veterans of the World War.

Mr. CONNALLY. The point I am concerned about is, will they be under naval discipline and subject to orders?

Mr. WALSH. Absolutely. They will be marines.

Mr. CONNALLY. I ask the question because if they are to guard Government property and Government establishments they ought to be within the naval disciplinary arrangements, so that they will not be quitting their jobs and wanting to have a meeting of the employees and telling the commandant what he may or may not do. They ought to be under naval restrictions. That is what this bill does, as I understand.

Mr. WALSH. Absolutely.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WALSH. Before I close, I desire to say again that no Member of this body is more determined than I am to prevent favoritism and personal influence or political influence being used to obtain waivers or commissions for men who are trying to duck the combat requirements of the draft law. I abhor such methods and sincerely hope the naval authorities will not be found, as some suspect, of being tainted with favoritism or undemocratic methods in giving commissions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2169) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. PORTER M. HOIDALE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The bill (H. R. 5135) to appoint Capt. Porter M. Hoidale, United States Marine Corps, a lieutenant, senior grade, in the United States Navy Medical Corps, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

The bill (H. R. 3263) to amend section 608 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communications by wire was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a reading of this bill indicates to me that it would

authorize the President to take over tomorrow the telephone and telegraph companies of the United States. I do not know whether that is the purpose of the bill; but certainly it seems to me the bill is of such importance that it ought not to be considered under the 5-minute rule. I therefore object to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. TAFT. Certainly.

Mr. WHITE. I am not in charge of this bill, but I am generally familiar with it; and I can, if the Senator desires, make a brief explanation of it.

Of course, it is true, as the Senator says, that while we are in this war the President might, under the authority of this proposed legislation, take over the telegraph and telephone systems of the country. In that respect the bill is not essentially different from provisions which have been on our statute books for all of 30 years with respect to the radio-communication facilities of the country. If my recollection is correct, in the 1912 Radio Act—the first radio act passed—we authorized the President to take over those facilities, or to close all stations, not only if we were in war but if there were a threat of war, or if a national emergency of any character were found and declared by the President. That provision was carried in the 1927 act, and it again had the approval of the Senate and of the House of Representatives when we passed the 1934 act.

While it is true that the language of this proposed legislation is broad enough to do precisely what the Senator from Ohio says, the testimony before the committee was that the purpose is very much narrower than that general authority, although, of course, it is recognized that in time of war it may be necessary to do the whole thing.

Today we find this situation: For instance, we are having maneuvers at various points in the country. Three or four or five hundred thousand men of the Army are engaged in maneuvers spreading over large parts even of a State. I think it must be recognized that communication is vital to the efficient carrying-on of maneuvers of that character. It seems to me absolutely necessary that there shall be authority to subordinate for the time being the communication interests and even the public interests to this major and immediate requirement so that troops may be moved from point to point with intelligence and with efficiency. It clearly appears in the record that the Communications Commission has no purpose to take over these facilities generally. A limit of time is provided in the bill. I may say that the companies involved, or those which might be involved, offered no objection to the bill before the committee.

I have the same reluctance that the Senator from Ohio has; but I regard the granting of this authority, if I may so express it, as a necessary evil. I think the authority should be and must be granted if the communication facilities of

the Nation are to be mobilized in the Nation's interest.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, of course, the analogy to radio is not complete. A radio station may communicate during war with places outside the Nation, whereas today we certainly have complete control and complete censorship over the telephone and telegraph wires. I do not think the two are analogous. All I am concerned about is that it seems to me that, without further action by Congress, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., say, might be taken over, at a cost of something over a billion dollars, as I remember, as the President took over the railroads in the World War. I do not know whether there is any necessity for such action; but it seems to me that this authority could be properly qualified so that the proper uses needed for military purposes might be authorized, and leave any question of taking over the telephone company or the telegraph companies until Congress itself should debate that question and determine it.

I therefore object to the present consideration of the bill. I shall have no objection if the bill is modified. If that is not going to happen, if it is not intended to authorize that, and the bill says so, I certainly shall withdraw any objection to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold his objection for a moment, I simply wish to reiterate what the Senator from Maine [Mr. Wheeler] has said.

The bill passed the House on the 19th of December, and it has been considered by the Senate committee. In order that there might be no fear or misapprehension with respect to the purposes of the bill, the committee specifically suggested to the chairman that in his report he set out certain excerpts from the testimony given by the chairman of the Commission, Mr. Fly, regarding the purposes of the bill. Mr. Fly stated in his testimony that there was no intention to take over these facilities permanently or primarily or for any other purpose, except as it might develop from time to time to be necessary; and it is difficult to outline those necessities in a bill. In order that any suspicion or fear might be allayed, those excerpts from his testimony were included in the report.

Mr. TAFT. I understand that; but, if the Senator will yield for a moment—

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not see why we should pass legislation giving broad authority on the statement of somebody that he is not going to use the authority. It seems to me that is an unnecessary thing to do. I think qualifications could be made that would meet any objection I have to the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the Senator knows that in order to accomplish even a small purpose in regard to facilities of this kind or other kinds it is necessary to give broad powers, not that they will ever be exercised, but that it is almost impossible to write into a bill the exigencies or circumstances under which the President might make use of these facilities—not only take them over, but

make use of them at all. The difficulty is in writing into a statute all the conditions under which the authority may be exercised, without handicapping the Government in such a way as not to bring about the desired result.

Mr. TAFT. In any event, it seems to me the matter is of such vital importance that I insist on my objection at the present time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

INTER AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 96) to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment, on page 2, line 14, after the word "is", to strike out "made" and the period and to insert "made: *Provided further*, That the total cost to the United States shall not exceed \$25,000 in any one year", so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter American Statistical Institute, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be required for expenditure under the direction of the Secretary of State, for the payment of the share of the United States toward the support of the institute: *Provided* That the share of the United States each year after the second year shall not exceed 50 percent of the total contribution made for the same purposes by all adhering member governments during the year preceding the one for which payment is made: *Provided further*, That the total cost to the United States shall not exceed \$35,000 in any one year.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

MAINTENANCE OF SECRECY OF MILITARY INFORMATION

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 124) to maintain the secrecy of military information was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That effective as of May 27, 1941, section 12 (h) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 (Public Resolution No. 54, 76th Cong.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Any reports required by this section may be omitted or dispensed with in the discretion of the Secretary of State during the existence of a state of war."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5249) to amend section 7 of the Natural Gas Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Montana [Mr. Wheeler], chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, is absent from the city temporarily, and perhaps the bill should go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DISTRIBUTION AND PROMOTION OF OFFICERS OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5337) to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment in section 8, on page 7, line 5, after the name "Coast and Geodetic Survey," to insert a colon and "Provided, That the provisions of this section shall be effective from December 8, 1941."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

AUTHORIZATION TO RECEIVE MESSAGES AND SIGN BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive, during any recess or adjournment of the Senate, messages from the House, and that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions ready for his signature.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Laurence A. Steinhardt, of New York, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Turkey; and

Harold S. Tewell, of North Dakota, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Several postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). If there be no further reports of commit-

tees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast Guard.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Coast Guard nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

IN THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the Army nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT

Mr. CONNALLY. Earlier in the session today I reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations the nomination of Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, at present Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Turkey. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. Steinhardt was Ambassador to Russia until a short time ago, and it is desired that he now be transferred to Turkey. Those who are familiar with our foreign relations will no doubt see the significance of the assignment.

Mr. McNARY. I do not find the nomination on the calendar.

Mr. CONNALLY. I reported it only a few minutes ago. Were Mr. Steinhardt a new figure in our international relations, the situation would be a little different, but he has been serving as the Ambassador of the United States in Russia, and is well known, I am sure, to the Senator from Oregon. His record is, of course, familiar to us in all its aspects. Otherwise I should not have attempted to call the nomination up at this time.

Mr. McNARY. To what country is he to be transferred?

Mr. CONNALLY. To Turkey. He is being transferred from Russia to Turkey.

Mr. McNARY. It is an emergency, in the interest of national defense, I assume.

Mr. CONNALLY. The senior Senator from New York (Mr. Wagner) is very anxious that Mr. Steinhardt's nomination be immediately confirmed, and I cannot resist any request the Senator from New York may make, he has been so kind to me in the past.

Mr. McNARY. After the explanation, I make no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

HAROLD S. TEWELL

Mr. CONNALLY. I now ask that the Senate act on the nomination of Harold S. Tewell, of North Dakota, to be a consul general of the United States, which I also reported today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be forthwith notified. There are no further nominations on the calendar.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 14, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 12, 1942:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Laurence A. Steinhardt to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Turkey.

Harold S. Tewell to be a consul general of the United States of America.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

TO BE LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE) (TEMPORARY)

John R. Shuman
Robert E. Reed-Hill
Norman L. Olsson
Preston L. Taulbee

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE LIEUTENANT GENERALS

Stanley Dunbar Embick
George Howard Brett